# VIETNAM

No. 193 5th Year UP TO 25 NOVEMBER 1968

3,249 U.S. Aircraft Were Downed in North Viet Nam

South Viet Nam

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## HEAVY U.S.-PUPPET LOSSES ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

December 2

1968

Viet Nom

\* Two U.S. Battalions Destroyed Respectively 56 and 118 Km From Saigon.

# ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV, 26, 1968 STATEMENT

THE spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry published on Nov. 29, 1958 the following statement on the Nov. 26, 1968 statement of the U.S. State Department:

" On Nov. 26, 1968, the U.S. State Department issued a statement which it said was designed to answer the questions designed to ansuer the questions which had been raised by the Saigon administration about the Paris conference. Though it was allegedly an explanation given by the U.S. to its lackeys, it has misrepresented problems concerning the Demoratic Revubilic of Viet Nam. cratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Paris conference on Viet Nam. The Spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry declares the following :

"1) Regarding the Paris conference on Viet Nam, the position of the D.R.V.N. Governmembership ment is that its must consist of the representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the represent-ative of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation the representative of the United States and the representative of the Saigon administration. In the course of its aggres-sion against Viet Nam, the II S has committed most savage crimes against the Vietnamese people, and the present Sai-gon administration is a stooge D.R.V.N. Government will hold talks with the U.S. and the eventual presence of the Saiof the U.S., The fact that the gon administration at such a conference do not imply recog-nition of the U.S. Government and the Saigon administration by the D.R.V.N. side.

" The representative of the has many times rejected the

U.S. proposal for a type of "bilateral" conference.

" 2) As the United States is the aggressor against Viet Nam, the question of ending the U.S. war of aggression and restor-ing peace in Viet Nam mus must ing peace in Viet Nam must be settled between the Demo-eratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the United States. On issues concerning South Viet Nam, the U.S. must talk with the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation who is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

"The Thieu Ky clique are merely a clique of traitors, henchmen of the U.S. imperhenchmen of the U.S. imper-ialists. There is no question of "talks between Hanoi and Saigon" to solve the Viet Nam conflict.

" The D.R.V.N. Government firmly insists that the U.S. give up all obstructive moves against the Paris conference."

ON Nov. 28, the spokes-man of the Commission for External Relations of the South Viet Nam Na-tional Front for Liberation Central Committee also made the following statement:

" After three weeks of coun-tenancing the Saigon puppet administration's blocking the tite conference whose purpose is to seek a political solution for the Viet Nam problem, and under the impact of harsh under the impact of harsh censure of world public opinion, the United States opinion, the United States finally had to arrange for its henchman, Nguyen Van Thieu. to promise to send a delegation to the conference table.

(Continued page 2)

\* The P.L.A.F. Put More Than 600 Adverse Troops out of Action in Tra Vinh Province (Mekona Delta) Between Mov. 7 and Nov. 18, 620 in the 3 Provinces of Central Trung Bo Between Nov. 16 and Nov. 19 and 830 Close to the 17th Parallel Between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21.

\* Devastating P.L.A.F. Artillery Bombardment of Enemy Positions Around Da Nang and in the Cities of My Tho, Vinh Long, Sa Dec, Ca Mau, Pleiku (from Nov. 20 to Nov. 261.



Ack-Ack Unit named after Hero Nguyen Viet Xuan: it has just downed a RF-4C over Quang Binh skies.

## U.S. New Attacks on DMZ and DRVN Territority Denounced

THE Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. made public on Nov. 24 a statement text follows:

"Since the U.S. was forced "Since the U.S. was forced to cease unconditionally its air, naval and artillery bombardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N, more and more U.S. manned and unmanned spy planes and many warships have been encroaching upon the D.R.V.N. airspace and Den encroaching upon the D.R.V.N. airspace and territorial waters. Of late, U.S. encroachments on the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security have been stepped up: From Nov. 13 to 22, 1968, U.S. reconnaissance and fighter planes many times circled over the northern part of the

Demilitarized Zone in the D.R.V.N. and spotted targets for artillery shellings from Demilitarized Zone and from warships. The villages of Vinh Quang, Vinh Giang and Vinh Son were bomburited to the Control of the Cont

It is clear that the S. imperialists still U.S.

(Continued page 5)

In this issue:

The Americans and Puppets Fight Last-ditch Struggle (continued)

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

### Special Adviser

Le Duc Tho Calls for U.S.

# Seriousness and Good Faith

in Paris

UPON his return to Paris after a stay in Hanoi, Le Duc Tho, special adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N Government, made the following statement at Le Bourget airport on Nov. 23:

I. RECENTLY, the U.S.Government was forced to unconditionally halt the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to agree to talks with the South Viet centrating its air force in Nam National Front for Liber ration with a view to a polit Nam, especially in Quang cal solution to the Viet Tri — Thua Thien area, and Nam problem. It was a big has conducted many conse-cutive "sweeps" against victory of the Vietnames people and the peace - loving the South Vietnamese people. people all over the world. and of the U.S. progressives as well. But only a few days after that decision, the U.S already went back from its own words.

The U.S.had announced that quadripartite conference was to open on Nov. 6 to find a political solution to the Viet Nam problem. But so far because of the U.S attitude such conference has not been able to get under way. More over, the U.S. asserts that

it has only agreed to a twoside conference. This is inten-ded to play down the role of ded to play down the role of the N.F.L. who is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people and who is fully competent and who is fully competent to settle all problems regard-ing South Viet Nam. There-fore, the U.S must be held fully responsible for the delay quadripartite con

The U.S has declared cessa The U.S has declared cessa-tion of the bombings and all acts involving the use of armed force against the D.R.V.N. But the fact is that it still continues to carry out reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam, thereby violating the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

The U.S has slanderously charged the D.R.V.N with artillery shellings across the demilitarized zone. But it is demilitarized zone. But it is the U.S. which has seriously violated the demilitarized zone. On Nov. 16 and 17, the U.S. repeatedly bom-barded both banks of the Ben Hai River from the southern part of the demilitarized zone and from respected. its warships. The U.S. cla-mour about the so-called violation of the demilitarized zone and about attacks by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces against towns and urban centres in South Viet Nam is but a smokescreen for its intensification of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam. At present, it is con-

II. To find a satisfactory political solution for the Viet Nam question,

savage raids in South Viet

the U.S. must: I - Get at once the quadripartite conference started recognize the National Front for Liberation as an independent party with unqual-ified status and full competence in the settlement of the South Viet Nam problem. The holding of the qualtri-partite conference does not involve recognition on the part of the D.R.V.N. of the present Thieu - Ky puppet administration, a bellicose, administration, a bellicose, wicked and corrupt admin-istration. The South Vietistration. The South Viet-namese people have deeply at heart peace, welfare, in-dependence and freedom. They demand recognition of with it with a view to peace and independence. Any Sai gon administration that does not answer these ur-

gent aspirations of the Viet-namese people is certainly not viable. 2 — Take the four points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the five points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the basis for a political solution to the Viet Nam issue. They conform with the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements which the D.R.V.N. Government has always strictly

3 - Stop all acts of en-croachement upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N., end U.S. aggressive war, and withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam

A S we have consistently been showing a serious and goodwill attitude in the search for a peaceful solution to the Viet Nam problem, we insist that the U.S. side follow suit. Only in this way will the attempt be fruitful.

If the U.S. really wants a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem, it must fully comply with the legitimate demands of the Viet namese people. If it stubbornly continues to prolong and expand its aggressive war against Viet Nam, there is no alternative for the ar million Vietnamese than to carry on the fight United as one man, they are resolved to fight and to win, for the independence and

# ON U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOV. 26, 1968 STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

However, in the Nov. 26, 1068 statement of the U.S. State Department, the United States, using equivocations and quibbles, once again distorted the character of the quadripartite conference on Viet Nam in an attempt to vamb up the Vietnamese traitors its henchmen and deny the role of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The U.S. has also impudently urged the Vietnamese people to cease their fight while it continues to intensify its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and to grossly violate the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation sternly condemns U.S. obdurate appressive scheme and had faith which is transparent in the above statement of the U.S. State Department. It once again reaffirms that :

" As the United States is the appressor in South Viet Nam and as the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the leader and aveguirer of the South Vietnamese people's victorious fight against the U.S. aggressors, to peacefully solve the South Viet Nam problem. the United States must enter into talks with the South Viet Nam National Front for Lihe ration on the basis of the five points of the Front. The Saigon puppet administration is but an instrument for the IIS aggression. It represents nobody.

It is clear that the U.S.

aggressors are stubborn, blind

and stupid. What have they

been to do with their " pres-

sure" in their war in Viet

2. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation's agreement to barticibate in the Paris conference on Viet Nam is an independent party with an equal status to the others and full competence to settle all broblems concerning South Viet Nam is a proof of its seriousness and good will. In trying to ding to the bub. het administration its stonge and refusing to recognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the United States has in fact obstructed the search for a reasonable political solution to the South Viet Nam problem and betraved its nature as a stubborn and bellicose colonialist appressor. It must hear full responsibility for the delay of the Paris conference on Viet

aggressors is an imprescriptible right of any nation. If the United States persists in its aggression against South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people with fight to a finish in order to completely liberate South Viet Nam delend North Viet Nam. and ultimately achieve beaceful national re-

"3. To tight against the

TO THE READER

We are aware that there We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

# Hanoi Press...

All U.S. Encroachments Upon D.R.V.N. Will Be Met With Relevant Force

U.S. vecent acts of war against our country constitute a very insolent challenge to progressive public opinion in the world. They are fanning up the flames of anger among the Vietnamese people and stiffening their determination to fight and to win. With their high vigilance and preparedness, the North Viet Nam

armed forces and people have since Nov. 1st shot down 8 American blanes.

From Nov. 23 to 25, the armed forces in Quang Binh and Nghe An duly punished the U.S. aggressors' crimes by downing 3 American planes and capturing a number of air birates.

The U.S. imperialists have

" negotiations " obviously they have not yet given up their aggressive design upon our country. They continue encroaching upon the D.R.V.N.'s sovereignty and security and stepping up their aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

U.S. Defence Secretary Clark Clifford blotantly threatened on Nov. 24 that the U.S. would " keep pressure on and that would include bombing if necessary" and "has no intention to discontinue reconnaissance flights over North the U.S. has lost more than

Is it not clear that for all the " bressure" of more than half a million American troops after over 3 years of an allout war, the U.S. has been driven into a serious predicament? Is it not clear that after months of increased "pressure" on North Viet Nam by means of air torce.

Viet Nam."

Nam so far?

... Opinion

3.200 gircraft and thousand of pilots, and finally was forced to declare unconditional cessation of the hombardments on North Viet Nam? Realities of the Viet Nam war have shown that U.S. ravings about "pressure" and "strength" increase as its weak and losing position goes from bad to worse. Their frenzy grows in proportion to the gravity of its setbacks. No U.S. threat. no U.S. brutality can prevent the Vietnamese people from carrying on their fight for independence, real treedom

All U.S. acts of war will certainly be met with relevant

and genuine peace.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (People's Army)

VIET NAM COURIER

#### THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

NORTH VIET NAM WORKERS

AND PEASANTS EAGERLY TURN

CTING upon President
Ho Chi Minh's appeal of
Nov. 3, 1968 issued after
the U.S. had been forced
into an unconditional halt of
the bombardments on North
Viet Nam, the North Viet namese workers and peasants have launched new emulation drives to boost prodution and have recorded many new

- In the Quang Ninh Coal Area, many new seams and tunnels named "Nov.3" have been put into commission ahead of schedule. Many production and work units have drawn up supplement-ary plans with a view to an all round fulfilment of their yearly plans. In the first 5 days of "technical demonstrations", workers of four production units of the Hon Gai Coal corporation made 20 rationalisation suggestions that helped increase produc tivity by 7 per cent upward and raise the tempo of coal extraction and stone removal by a half or even twofold compared with the first days of September.

-Workers at the Ha Tu Mine which had fulfilled their yearly plan more than two have lau-ched a "general offensive" aimed at fulfilling their extra plan.

In Hanoi, in the 10 days after President Ho launched his appeal, the young workers at the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Plant increased work productivity by from 10 to 25 per cent, producing as much as in a fortnight

PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL INTO DEEDS

- In Ha Tinh, workers at the phosphate, porcelain and sauce enterprises haves reorganized their shifts to make full use of their machinery. By improving the dynamiting method, workers at the phosphate extraction site have increased their productivity by 300 per cent.

Within 5 days upon President Ho Chi Minh's appeal" many enterprises in Haiphong overfulfilled their daily programs by at least to per cent. The Duyen Hai, Kien Thiet and "May 1st" engineering factories have turned out over 300 more vermicelli processing machines and many more small machines for agricultural co-ops.

- Striving for a successful winter-spring cultivation, the farmers in Ha Tinh province have overcome many difficulties caused by enemy destructheir sowing plan by 10 per cent. They have filled up bomb craters to restore seed-

beds and increase the sowing area

— During the past few weeks, the co-op farmers in Quang Binh province have continued to level bomb craters and reclaim waste land so as to put some 1,500 more hectares under crops in this winter-spring cultivation. within a week, the co-op farmers of Quang Hung vil-lage, Quang Trach district, reclaimed nearly 100 hectares which had been devastated by U.S. bombs.

— Days of "Response to President Ho's Call" and "Assistance to Blood-Sealed South Viet Nam" have been South Viet Nam "have been organized at many co-ops in Nghe An province. Within a week after President Holaunched his appeal, the co-operatives in 5 districts prepared thousands more of tons of compost, and grew hun-dreds more of hectares of azolla pinnata (a kind of green manure), and 600 more hectares of vegetables. A drive of emulation for "New victor-ies on the fields" has been launched among the co-ops in Nam Dan district.



Nguyen Thi Thu Lan, a Nghe An paper mill model worker and member of the provincial People's Council,

# d Work and both splitter, design grown of the worlding, removal of both splitters, designing of time and dud boths and filling up of both orders to gove more its. Watchfulness much paddy and potato to be bought on the print of acceptance of the print of Hard Work and

HE first person I met in the fields was a cadre of the village information service. Bandoleers information service. Bandoleers slung across his chest and a rifle on his back he was walking at a brisk pace in the cold wind with a note-book in one hand and a loudhote-book in one hand and a toua-speaker in the other. Now and then he bent down and jotted down someth-ing. He stopped by a demolished house and climbed on a broken wall, and directing the loud-speaker to the farmers in the field, he called out:
"Listen to the latest achievement of the first platoon since last night. The platoon has moved another 62 cubic metres of earth, productivity per cuoic metres of earth, perculcivity per capita was 43%, higher than yesterday. Comrade Hung in particular has de-vised a stedge that helped raise effi-ciency by two hundred per cent." A young man in the bomb-crater filling young man in the bomb-crater filling brigade turned round, and brushing off the wisp of hair on his forehead said to a friend mearby: "Well, use ourselves have trebled or quadrupled the norms. Will you write something or compose some poem to make it hount to others?"

make it known to others?"

All along the way leading to the village, I felt as if everyone I net were smiling at me. In the village, only the children stayed at home. Everybody, including the aged people, had come out to the fields, the guussites or the roads. President Ho Chi Minh's appeal had breathed a papeal had breathed a new strength into militant life here. Not until the night of November the

ath were the villagers invited by the

local Party Committee to come and disuss President Ho's appeal, yet at noon on November 3 shortly after the appeal was broadcast over the Hanoi Radio the whole village had practically learnt by heart these words: So lone as a single aggressor remains in our country we must fight on and wipe him out."

The militia company and the local youth organisation had made everyyouth organisation had made every-thing ready before going to the meeting. They brought with them hoes, spades, and baskets. After the meeting they stayed behind for a while to bid stayed behind for a white to bid forward to a young man who was to join up to-morrow. Then all par-phine the property of the property build an strigation project. Taking advantage of the bright moonlight, that night such of them moond an build embankments for the main reservoir of, the co-op. The Party Committee held a pow-wow right in this appeal was to produce more Ho's appeal was to produce more and light better still. In the last three years, the U.S. had dropped thousands of bombs on village T. Bo Trach district, Quang Binh province. Yet, the villagers had shown positive. Its, the titlings had shown no sign of flinching. Rice and potatoes had grown more abundant with each crop. Now that more favourable conditions had been with each crop. Now favourable conditions created, they must strive three times, four times harder. The Americans had turned nearly a dozen "mau" of crop land into a bomb field. Now,

agreed upon.

The plan for hog breeding had also been overfulfilled with an average of two and a half head per hectare.

Still they decided to raise it to three hogs per hectare.

hogs per nectare.

The militia pledged itself to the Party Committee to take the lead in every facet of life. Within three days it had tunned six "mau" of pock-marked fields into cultivable lawd. Last night, in spite of the cold wind and driztle, the militia platoons took turns in morking till dawn be. could add the property of the milities believed to the control of by the engineering squad of the mi-litia. She calmly unprimed the bombs and shells of all types and all sizes including a brand-new 155mm shell including a orania-neu tysomi shei. As she genliy placed the bombs into a bashei she said to me: "We'll greet them with these if ever they dare come back." And she was all smile. The girl was telling the fruth. Over the past few days Quang Binh has shot down two American reconnaissance planes, captured their and put to flight the escort that tried to rescue the rescue the downed

## NEWS IN BRIEF

• In the past few years, though located in an area most intensively bombed by U.S. aircraft (South of the 19th parallel), Nghe an province has managed to put into operation oo new industrial installations producing a varied assortment of goods such as farm implements, coal, cement, medicaments, paper, china and pot-tery, glassware, alcohol, etc...

• The regional industries of Haiphong city have carried out research on, and started producing, 30 kinds of drugs for domestic animals. In the winter of 1958-1969, 100% of the cattle and fowl of the agricultural co-ops in the city's outskirts were

• By the end of Sept., sea fishery in North Viet Nam had fulfilled 72% of its yearly production plan, or 4% higher than in the corresponding period of last year, its Haiphing branch 92,1% and its Quang Binh branch 100% of their annual plans.

• In the 1967-1968 school-year, 721 teachers' groups were commended as Socialist Labour Teams (as against 380 for the 1964-1965 school-year).

• The Viet Nam Writers' and Artists' Union has received a gift of Artists' Union has received a gift of 1,000 paintings, water colours, sketches... by fifty artists of Nam Bo and Central Trung Bo (South Viet Nam), from the South Viet Nam Liberation Artists' Association.

e Since the beginning of this year, the National Theatre in North Viet-Nam has staged two operas with as themes the fight of the South Viet-namese people, one of them being the seizure of the Thua Phu prison

(by C.L. from South Viet Nam)

(Continued from last issue)

#### II - WASHINGTON POLITICAL AND MILITARY SCHEMING IN SOUTH VIET NAM

COLLOWING the generalised attacks and con-certed uprisings of the Southern armed forces and people early this Spring, the U.S. aggressors have had to fall back on a strategic defensive all over the country. Their "search-and-destroy" and "pacification" strategy has bitterly failed.

In face of the disintegra-tion of the puppet army and administration, the serious troop shortage in the U.S. Expeditionary Corps caused the ever rising casualty rate and the growing field requirements, and especially the surging revolutionary high tide, the U.S. aggressors have lost the hope of winning the war and, as they have been driven completely into a strategically defensive position fraught with passivity, and are seeking new ways to get the upper hand in their defensive posture, in each of their "steady etons backward"

## sent four strategic objectives are:

I. To carry out their clear-and-hold" strategy, dig in and try to worst as in their defensive posture.

2. To hold cities, main arteries and key areas at any price and at the same time

under their occupation.
3. To prevent the collapse of the puppet army, give it enough muscle to cope with our current attacks and secure

our current attacks and secure
a position advantageous for
the puppet army and administration in the future.
4. To reduce U.S. losses
by the so-called "de-Americanization" of the war and shift the war burden on to the puppet army.

To attain these strategic aims, the U.S. aggressors have taken a series of mea-In re-disposing their fire-

In reinforcing the puppet

army by all means, essenti-

ally by stepping up troops pressganging and speeding

power so as to create a "solid" defence, especially in cities, strategic bases and 2. To curb North Viet Nam's 2. To curb North Viet Nam's support for the South and isolate the South militarily and politically so as to subdue and annex it. key strategic areas; In making the fullest use of aircraft, artillery, tanks and

sive nature.

aircraft, artillery, tanks and toxic chemical, especially B.52's so as to attengthen B.52's so as to attengthen to the second of 3. To strengthen the role of the puppet administration and put it back on its feet in its present losing posture. To achieve these strategic sors have worked out a series

As far as the puppet admi-istration is concerned, they nistration is concerned, they are trying hard to preserve the tvo top hangmen, Thieu and Ky, and the so-called "Senate", «House of Repre-sentatives", "legality" and "constitutionality" of their lackeys and the various

end the war.

Apart from these sinister schemes, the U.S. aggressors have also contemplated cynical and wincked manegurers: in case they were compelled of North Viet Nam they would concentrate their aerial forces and 7th Fleet in ferce attacks against so-called "infillration toutes", to block the flow of aid, to the Southe Strick Control over the strick control over the second of the second

strict control over the borderlands, the demarcation line and the coastal areas, further strengthen key

of raiding operations, etc...

By these measures, they to keep the situation in worsening.

POLITICALLY, the U.S. pursues the following three strategic objec-

tives:

1. To prevent the collapse of the puppet army and administration, that is, to maintain its political mainstay at all costs and put a legal face on its presence in South Viet Nam and conceal its ugly aggression.

one and extend the size

up the supplying of equip-ment of the same standard as the U.S. armed forces; bodies they have created through faked elections. They will endeavour to In using for the time being U.S. troops as a shield for the puppet army until the latter is strong vamp up the puppet adminis-tration's structure, and cover up its rottenness with a glamorous veneer. They are busy getting rid of elements who do not fall in line with enough to take over the combat role of U.S. troops. combat role of U.S. troops.
In striving to deplete
our man-power and striking
violently with aircraft and
areas and our supply routes
and storage depots with a
view to weakening us to
view to weaken them by means of the anti them by means of the anti-corruption campaign and at the same envisaging different ways to reshuffle the pupper administration, when neces-sary and in keeping with their political needs. They

O NCE again, they are further proof of the extremely obdurate, wicked, brutal and subjective wicked, brutal and subjective nature of U.S. imperialism. More than that, they throw a stronger light on the abysmal gravity of the failure suffered in Viet Nam by abysmal gravity of the hallure-suffered in Viet Nam by Johnson and Co.
The old-dot wicked, brutal cut of the control of the total cut of the control of the total cut of the cut of the total cut of the cut of the sustaining one bitter defeat after another for more than a decase now, especially in the course of the general armed forces and principle, they will hang on to South Viet

are ruthlessly ousting those military commanders whose political leanings are incon-sistent with U.S. stance, hoping to build a military apparatus completely subser-

P.L.A.F. men on Tien Giang River (a tributary of the Mekong)

vient to the puppet adminis-tration. They also are actively trying to set up various alliances composed of ghost organisations and reac-tionary leaders of various religions so as to form a po-litical force which exists only in name as a backing

their puppets. What is more, the U.S. What is more, the U.S. aggressors are elaborating other long-term behomes to ensure the viability of the puppet administration.

Through the agency of intelligence and spy rings, they will smuggle reactionaries into hamlets, villages and revolutionary organisa-tions to intensify their psychological warfare, sabotage our infra-structure organisa-tionally and morally, and assassinate activists in order to weaken the revolutionary movement, gain control over their rule in urban centres and rural areas.

With increased diplomatic activities, they try to secure a say for their puppets in the international arena, enlist the approval of the world and work hand-in-glove with their allies to undermine the revolution in the South. While they seek ways and means to varnish the puppet clique, the U.S. aggressors will resort again to all tricks to curtail the influence of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and with the presence of their Expeditionary Corps on our territory, provide a prop for their puppets to grapple with the olutionary movement.

In short, these military and political schemes of the U.S. aggressors betray to us their present sinister designs, namely, to maintain pressure on the battlefield and seek a solution to the ending of the war to their advantage, or, to put it more precisely, to avert heavier setbakes, keep avert heavier setbakes, keep the puppet army and admi-nistration on their feet and preserve U.S. interests in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

Nom at all cost and still stick to their fundamental the Southern part of our which could serve base which could serve their long-term scheme to dominate the whole of Southeast Asia and rea-lise their global strategy. Unable to win militarily, they hope to paralyse our struggle by other means. Incapable of achieving a quick wictory, they contemplate victory, they contemplate retreating step by step "steadily" and scraping some "gains" in their defensive posture. After having squan dered nearly too billion dollars and committed more than half a million troops to the South Viet Nam battle field, they have been able to reap nothing more than an ignominious failure, both military and political. Now they hope to carry the day in a political, economic, social and psychological contest.

As the direct deployment of American troops, far from securing any victory, has only exposed them as mere aggressors, now they want to pre-serve their forces by digging in and to return to the ditional improved trick of an army of aggression, namely, the use of the "natives" against the "natives" in a nec-colonialist pattern. Their setbacks as they grow seem to strengthen their adhesion to their aggressive ambition.
They seek the most cynical

Their subjectivism has blinded U.S. strategists to a higher degree. Being driven to the wall, they still bank heavily on deception not only to get out of their passiveness, but also to make the most of their precarious position.

> III - U.S. scheme, a certain complete flop.

IN THE LIBERATED ZONE OF SOUTH VIET NAM

## Village B. preserves its freedom

B village lies in a rather difficult terrain. Opposite to it is Ben Tre city; to the left, is an enemy post defended by notorious thugs, and behind it runs the wide Ham Luong river teeming with enemy vessels. In spite of this handicap, on the very first night of handicap, on the very irst night of the generalised attacks and uprisings early this year, its inhabitants rose up in arms, beating tom-toms and tocsins, encircling the "New Life" hamlet, and using loudspeakers to call enemy troops at two positions— To Duoc and Tru So— to surrenders. To Duce and Tru So—to surrender. They seized more than 30 weapons of different types, captured and punished more than 30 puppet officials and secret agents and equipped the first armed detachment of the village with weapons captured on the first armed detachment of working with weapons captured from the enemy. Thus, after more than two decades under the enemy's grip, B. village was completely liberated. Its liberation left an important loophole in the enemy's defense perimeter acound the city by this company that the enemy's defense by the company that the enemy and sabotage activities to launching fierce air and artillery strikes and con-

and shootage activities to launching ferre air and artillery strikes and concentrative and control of the contr each battle, Gradually, they succeeded in destroying whole squads of them. Liberated B. village continued to stand firm under the very nose

of the enemy.

It is safe to say that all its inhabitants have turned fighters.

With any weapon he can get hold of, everybody is in full preparedness,

ready to fight when the enemy comes and resume production when the control of the

suade her to take a rest. She retorts,
"I'm too dld to bear arms. So you
must let me do something else.
Everybody must fight the Vankees.
The entire people.
"Although fighting is intense, since
liberation, the villagers have sunk
thousands of metres of canals to
bring water to their riceitelds which
made it possible to put the
accusage made to the control of the
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m under the enemy fire. Besides en-thusiastically joining youth volunteer brigades and carrier contingents at the firing-lines, the villagers also contribute money to feed the troops. The building of a new life has also begun in the villager schools have been opened for the children, anti-illigence courses run for adults. illiteracy courses run for adults, a medical station and an oriental medicine chest set up, and mutualaid and work-exchange teams formed

aid and work-exhange teams of have helped the inhabitants of B. village grap the full purport of these words of President Ho Chi Minh: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." It than independence and freedom." It is precisely to preserve independence that they have been bending all their efforts and energies to fight and produce with a firm determination not to let the enemy surp any inch of their land, under that they have decidents to the ever larger contions to the Resistance for ever greater victories.

# PAINTINGS and ORAWINGS

trom South Viet Nam

An exhibition of 1,000 odd painting and drawings including sketches, water-colours, cartoons, etc. from South Viet Nam was recently held in Hanoi. We give below some samples of the exhibits.



An A-A defence unit Water-colour by L'AN CUONG



Machine-gun manning Sketch by LE TAM

## U.S. New Attacks...

(Continued from page 1) deliberately persist in their acts of deliberately persist in their acts of war and gross encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and se-curity in contravention of U.S. President Johnson's Nov. 1st, 1968 very statement. The above acts the U.S. constitute a serious challenge to public opinion in the world and the United States.

"The Government of the D.R.V.N. sternly denounces and protests sternly denounces and protests before world public opinion against the above acts of war of the U.S. and demands that the latter case for good all encroachments upon the D.R.V.N. sovereignty and security. The D.R.V.N. Government security. The D.R.V.N. Government severely warns that the U.S. Government should bear full res-ponsibility for all consequences arising therefrom ."

U.S. aircraft violated the airspace of the Democratic

VIET NAM COURIER

Republic of Viet Nam over Nghe An province. The local armed forces and people shot down an A3I, and captured its pilot. The U.S. fired rockets on the area where the plane had been downed. The same day, at 12:30, U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed an area in Quang Binh province. The local armed forces and people brought down an F4C, and took prisoner down an F4C, and took prisoner its pilot. At 8 and 11:15 a.m. on Nov. 26, 1968, 7 U.S. aircraft again twice bombed and strafed the above-said area in Quang Binh prov-

The spokesman of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry on Nov. 26 issued a statement strongly denouncing the aforessent stressed that these were in contradiction with U.S. President Johnson's own words about a cessation of "all air, naval and artillery bombardments" on the whole D.R.V.N. territory.



Model fighter Uong Van Lien of Saigon-Gia Dinh

> Sketch by CO TAN IONG CHAU





#### LAO PATRIOTIC FRONT **PUBLISHES NEW** POLITICAL PROGRAMME

6. To set up a national, people's democratic coalition

regime which will see to national sovereignty and the

To form a national dem-

ocratic coalition government truly representing the inter-ests of all nationalities and

an independent and sovereign

7. To build patriotic peo

ple's armed forces and secu-rity forces for the defence of

the country and the mainte-

nance of public security and

8. To build and develop a national, self - supporting economy and step by step improve the people's living conditions and bring prospe-

To abolish all forms of

economic penetration, mono-poly and exploitation by the U.S. and its lackeys, the

use of power to grab land and the vestiges of the forced labour system and to agitate

9. To develop national pro-

ssive culture and educa tion, raise the people's cultural and scientific stand-

ards, expand medical service

and care for the people's health.

- To oppose depraved culture and corrupt education

which serve the purposes of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

10. To defend the people's interests and see to their welfare, bring relief to victims

of disasters and realise social

11. To protect the interests

justice and progress.

for reduction of land rents.

rity to the country.

people's interests.

N Nov. 23, 1968, the Pathet Lao News Agency(KPL) released the new Political Programme passed by the Third National Extraordinary Congress of the Lao Patriotic Front (held from Oct. 25 to

Nov. 1.)

In its first part, after reviewing U.S. aggression in Laos over the past 14 years or more and the great victories won by the Lao people, the Political Programme urgent task of the Lao people urgent task of the Lao people urgent task of the Lab people is to strengthen unity and step up the effort to frustrate the special war and neo-colonialism of the U.S. imperialists as well as the Vientiane Administration's sell out, in order to build peaceful, independent, neutral peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, thereby contributing to the defence of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

The Political Programme puts forward 12 tasks to achieve these objectives:

1. To strengthen unity in struggle, strive to consolidate and broaden the national united front and actively mobilize all forces in the country in an effort to defeat U.S. imperialist aggression and overthrow the puppet

To strengthen and consolidate the militant alliance between the Lao Patriotic Front and the Patriotic Neutralist Forces.

2. To achieve equality in all respects and unity and mutual assistance among different nationalities so as to jointly resist U.S. aggres-sion, save the country and sion, save the country and build a happy life.

3. To respect and protect Buddhism and unite all religions, thereby contributing to the realisation of national union and the strengthening of anti-U.S. national forces 4. To fully enforce democ-

ratic liberties for the people and provide facilities for them to play to the full their role as masters of the country

5. To achieve equality be tween men and promote the role and overall capacity of women in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and national To abide by, and scrupu-lously implement, the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and all agreements signed with other countries in conformity with the interests of Lags

The Political Programme The Political Programme ends with an appeal to the entire Lao people to strengthen their unity and put up a resolute struggle to force the U.S. imperialists into stopping all agression against Laos and withdrawing all their military per-ounel, weapons and means of from Laos so as to let the Lao people live in peace and build their country.

The Political Programme also calls on the people and governments of all peace and justice loving countries round the world to support the just struggle of the Lao people and take appropriate measures to check U.S inmeasures to check U.S. In-tervention and aggression in Laos and compel the U.S. imperialists to leave the Lao people to settle their internal affairs themselves.

#### HAVANA SYMPOSIUM DENOUNCES U.S. GENOCIDE IN VIET NAM

THE recent Havana 2nd U.S. stressed: "These genocidal crimes are an offence to Symposium on U.S. Genocide in Viet Nam has condemned the U.S. gethe sentiments of all honest people. The world has inpeople. The world has in-dignantly censured the po-litical and moral depravity shown in these deeds." nocidal war in Viet Nam and voiced support for the positions of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South - Condemns the U.S. im-perialists, author of the Liberation, a report from Hayana said. biggest crime of aggression against Viet Nam, guilty of the genocidal crime aimed

The final declaration of the Symposium, read by Miguel d'Estephano, Secretary of the Organizing Committee, expressed ad-miration for the Vietnamese people's creativeness and bravery in resisting the U.S. aggression and brutal-ity, and in building their

The declaration condemned the U.S. "burn all, destroy all, kill all" policy and

## U. S.-Puppet New Encroachments Upon Cambodia

N Nov.15, 1968, the U.S. and the Sagon pupper administration assaulted a Cambodian patrol on the Cambodian province of Svay Rieng and inflicted on it three casualties. On Nov. 16, 1968, three 'armed craft lying U.S. flags cruising on Giang Thanh River close to Cambodian borders, and gui-Cambodian borders, and gui-ded by three helicopters, opened fire for twenty minutes on Cambodian peasants working peacefully in their rice-fields in Bat Banleak village, Kampot province, killing 9 women and 3 chil-dren and wounding 6 other

rt. To protect the interests of Lao nationals abroad and the legitimate interests of foreign residents in Laos, enhance national pride and defend Laos' sovereignty. 12. To carry out a foreign In a statement issued on Nov.26, the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. strongly condemned such U.S. puppet policy of peace, independence, neutrality and solidarity and friendship with all peoples acts of provocation and aggression against Cambodia, which in the and governments of peace -and justice-loving countries. To foil all interventionist which in the period between Nov.6 and Nov.16 took a toll of 67 civilians killed or and aggressive schemes in whatever form of the imper-ialists and aggressive forces

injured. The statement pointed

out : "It is beyond any doubt that the U.S. and the Saigon puppet administration have deliberately and blatantly encroached upon the sovereign

ty of the Kingdom of Cam-bodia and perpetrated many more bloody crimes against the Khmer people including women and children. These open acts of provocation have bared the hypocrisy of the U.S administration which only recently assured "the Royal Cambodian Government that it has instituted precaution-ary restraints on the military operations near the Cambo-dian border and that United States armed forces are doing

their best to avoid incidents which might cause damage in Cambodia' ".

cause of the Vietnamese people and in the latter's heroic revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism. - Calls on the justice loving American scientists to step up their activities against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and calls on all scientists, researchers, artists

The Resolution of the

at sapping the material and moral life of the Vietnamese

— Joins the Cuban Party and Government in expres-sing confidence in the posi-tions of the D.R.V.N. Gov-

- Demands that the U.S

— Demands that the U.S. and its laggression sgainst Viet Nam, withdraw U.S. and satellite troops frem South Viet Nam, recognize the N.F.L. as genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, dismantle its military bases in South Vietnamese people settle themselves their internal affairs selves their internal affairs

in accordance with the Po-litical Program of the N.F.L. without foreign interference:

- Affirms the participat-

ing members' readiness to take an active part in the

ernment and the N.F.L.

people;

(Continued page 7)

In the U.S.

#### NEW PROTESTS AGAINST THE U.S. WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM

CCORDING to 4P about 150 students of Stors University (Connecticut) on Nov. 12 demonstrated ainst the war of aggression Viet Nam. The demonstrators occupied the adminis-tration building for about 24 hours and marched across the campus, chanting "We shall overcome!"

According to Reuter, a group of Americans on Nov. 12 demonstrated in Manhattan (New York). They handed to journalists copies of an open letter to Richard Nixon in which they urged cessation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam.

According to U.S. sources, a the representatives of

such actions in protest against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam in defiance of U.S.

According to UPI, William Jones, 21, representing 200 U.S. servicemen who had deserted to protest the war of aggression in Viet Nam and who had asked asylum in Sweden, recently declared that the U.S. soldiers taking that the U.S. soldiers taking refuge in Sweden were resolv-ed to persist in their opposi-tion and continue to sojourn in Sweden until a change has raken place in American Society. William Jones made known that the U.S. refugee soldiers in Sweden had soldiers in Sweden had founded the "Committee of Deserters", that they con-sidered the founding of this organisation a political force aimed at encouraging other G.I.s to refuse to take part in the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam which has "de-

# U.S. - Puppet Fascist Crackdown on Saigon Press

the press been subject to repression of such magnitude and brutality as in Saigon. Since May this year, the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration has closed down more than 20 crossed down more than 20 newspapers, and the tempo has been rising progressively. So far in Nov. 15 papers have had their licences withdrawn. had their licences withdrawn. It began with the Sinh vien (Student), Song (Life) Binh Minh (Dawn), Buu Dien Saigon (Saigon Post) Saigon Moi (New Saigon), then came the turns of Tin Sang (Mortestalland). ning News), Tien (Forward) Thang Tien (Straight Forward), Tin Saigon (Saigon News)... The banned papers included dailies, weeklies, and magazines published in Vietnamese or foreign lanvietnamese or foreign lan-guages. Some were suspended, others were closed down indefinitely. Many were moreover fined and their directors or editors-in-chief

OWHEREin the world has

prosecuted.
To justify their fascist moves, the puppet clique accused these papers of a variety of offences as " false information detrimental to national security", "doing prejudice to the U.S.-Viet-namese friendship" or "pro-pagandizing for the Commu-

ists ", etc... The fact is that Sinh vien organ of the Saigon General Union of Students, was ban-ned and its director sentenced to fire years' hard labour only because it condemned barbarous war of the the barbarous war of the U.S. and its puppet—a war which it said had "destroyed which it said had "destroyed the future of the young generation"—and urged an end to this war. Song, a daily with mass circulation in Saigon, was prohibited because it openly denounced a looting operation by U. treops at Cam Ranh town June 1968. As for Bun Dien Saigon, Saigon Moi and Dong Nai they were outlawed simply because they had reprinted a news report from a U.S. press agency about instances of corruption in the Saigon "officialdom" one of which referred to a case of smuggling involving the wife of puppet president Nguyen Van Thieu.

Recently many Saigon papers have come out against the stubborn and bellicose attitude of the U.S. and its Saigon tude of the U.S. and its Saigon stooges regarding the Paris conference. They denounced "the Republic of Viet Nam" and its "allies" (the U.S. and its satellites in the Viet Nam war) as "truculent and bellisose" and accused them of "deliberately torpe-doing peace" (Thot Su doing peace" (Thoi Su Mien Nam — South Viet Nam Current Affairs — and Duoc Mien Nam - South Viet Nam Torchlight). The daily Than Dan (Friends of the People) held the U.S. and the Saigon regime responsible for the delay of the peace for the delay of the peace talks in Paris. Tin Sang carried an article praising Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, repre-sentative of the N.F.L. to the preparatory meetings for the Paris Conference on Viet

headline reading "We support a coalition government" (in South Viet Nam) Tin Saigon and Thang Tien layed the "generals in Saigon." These papers have all been for-bidden one after another.

bidden one after another.

The fascist measures of
the Saigon puppet regime
against the press have themselves torn down the "democracy" and "freedom of the
cracy" and "freedom of the
the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique.
In fact, hardly a month had
elapsed after the promulgation of the so-called "decree
on the freedom of expression"
when on July 15, 1958, Tom
Information of the Saigon
administration, made this administration, made this cynical declaration: "The government forbids the press government forbids the press and everyone to speak of the N.F.L., peace and neutrality. The press is not allowed to report on Viet cong attacks on Saigon..." On August 27, the press director in Saigon warned that "appropriate measures" would be taken against any papers that would not carry the news of "victories" concocted by the U.S.

The South Vietnamese people and the Saigon press circles have long realized the anti-democratic nature of the anti-democratic nature of the U.S. -puppets. Immediately after the "draft press legis-lation" was passed by the Saigon "Senate" and "Lower House," it triggered a wide and powerful movement of protest. The Saigon daily Chanh Dao (Righteous Cause) on Sept. 16 published a joint communique of the Journal-ists' Union and the Journal-ists' Friendship Association in Saigon castigating the "press legistation" as a "threat to, and a crude infringement on, the freedom of the press of all journal-ists." In their opinion, "the legislation had been worked

puppet psywar service.

the least knowledge of what the freedom of the press and the freedom of expres-sion are like " and "was based only on the laws left over by the colonialists and intended to inflict fines and prison terms and gag the Vietnamese press".

Vistnamese press.".

To tell the truth, it is not that the Saigon raling circles were completely ignorant of the freedom of of expression when elaborating this fasciat "press law". This is in fact a franticular training the said of expression when elaborating this fasciat "press law". This is in fact a franticular training the said of expression when elaborating the said property of the sweeping attacks by the South Viet and people, which gradually won over to the revolution. won over to the revolution those who still keep their conscience and national spirit and still can discern between the right and the

wrong. Now that their political structure is fast cracking and the morale of their army has dropped to an all time low, the Saigon rulers cannot bear to see papers with banner headlines on the banner headlines on the frontpages such as "... 45 enemy battalions made their appearance in Central Viet Nam "and "... 50 communist battalions roaming around Saigon", or with pictures of President Ho Chi Minh and Minister Xuan Thuy, representative of the DRVN Government at the Paris

The Saigon puppets are cracking down on the press in an attempt to hide the realities which are increasingly unpalatable to them. But it is certain that the South Viet Nam press will not let itself be confined to the limits imposed by the rulers. In diverse ways and forms, many Saigon papers have been speaking out the aspirations of the South Viet Nam people whose genuine represent-ative is actually the N.F.L. It is also certain that upholding genuine freedom of the press, democrats in the world will raise their voices to condemn most energetically the fascist moves of the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique against the press, thus contributing to hastening the fall of a hatred regime.

## Military Operations

Hoi an and Tam Ky provincial capital (South of Da Nang), the P.L.A.F. mounted Nangl, the P.L.A.F. mounted surprise attacks on enemy positions, killing or wounding zoo enemy troops. In Quang Ngai, the P.L.A.F. assaulted the H.Q. of puppet Regiment to causing zoo casualties. In Binh Dinh, they struck at military targets in Qui Nhon, capital of the province, in-cluding the H.Q. of puppet Regiment 41, and other posi-Regiment 41, and other posi-tions in the surrounding areas. They killed or wounded 220 U.S. and puppet troops (including I puppet company) shot down one chopper and captured many weapons.

Giai Phong Press Agency also announced that in the first half of Nov., the armed forces of My Tho province put out of action 550 adverse troops (200 Americans), destroyed 3 military vehicles, sank 3 landing craft and brought down 5 choppers. In Binh Long province, in the 10 days ending November 15, the regional troops engaged the enemy in 7 combats in Loc Ninh and Hon Quan (120 and 96 km North of Saigon) destroying 55 tanks and armoured cars (M.41 and M.113) together 100 men onboard.

In the Long Tau shipping channel, linking Saigon to the sea, on Nov.18 and 19. the P.L.A.F. ambushed two 12.000-ton U.S. military freighters. Both ships vere set on fire. Many enemy casualties were listed. In the Western Highlands,

on Nov. 17, Liberation gun-ners pounded Duc Co camp (50 km west-southwest of Pleiku) and Pleiku airfield. 5 enemy helicopters were destroyed or hit and two 105mm howitzers damaged. In Kontum province on Nov. 21, the PLAP tumbled a helicopter with heavy machinegun fire, bringing up to 31 the total number of aircraft downed in 7 South Vietdowned in 7 South Viet-namese provinces between Nov. 18 and Nov. 24 (7 air-craft north of Tay Ninh, 9 around Da Nang from Nov. 18 to Nov. 21 and 9 over Binh Long, Binh Thuan and Gia Dinh from Nov. 18 to Nov. 24).

Nov. 24).

In northern Quang Tri, the PLAF pressed attack on the enemy, and between Nov. 11 and Nov. 21, they put out of action 830 adverse troops (700 Americans), shot down 18 aircraft, sank or damaged fo war vessels and combat launches, and destroyed 24 military vehicles.

#### Havana symposium...

(Continued from page 6)

writers, intellectuals, and other people in the world to actively participate in the great world movement to denounce the U.S. imto denounce the U.S. im-perialists' genocide, and to show their militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Wounding up the conference, Raul Roa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Foreign Minister, commented that Neron's Attila's and Hitler's crime were dimmed by U.S. ones in Viet Nam. The Nuremberg laws have become out-dated in the judgement of these crimes. The only accep-

table punishment to these crimes is to eliminate the social regime which generates them and the victorious riposte of the Vietnamese people to the genocidal war of the U.S. imperialists is a vast, profound and efficacious lesson in the history of the table punishment to these peoples' struggle for national independence and social emancipation.

#### ERRATA

In our last issue, page 3, the headline "Set Out the Enemy..." should read "Seek Out the Enemy..."

copters against the South Vietnamese.

Meanwhile, the Thien-Ky

Huong clique has promulgated the so-called "Decree 10-68"

to strangle democratic free-

doms and crack down on all

#### U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES...

(Continued from base 8) village, 30 kilometres south-west of Da Nang city, more than 100 inhabitants were killed or wounded.

out by individuals without

On the morning of Oct.
4. B. 52s flew 18 missions
and released more than
1,000 tons of bombs on
Tu My and Loc Son in
Tu Nghia and Son Tinh districts (Quang Ngai pro-vince), taking a toll of over 100 civilians. Many other localities in South Viet Nam were also targets to B.52 raids in the period under

The U.S. has used toxic chemicals and gas on a larger scale. According to still incomplete statistics, in over one month, it sprayed poisonous chemicals and gas on some 10 provinces, killing hundreds of people and affecting thousands of others. In My Tho province, on Oct. 6 U.S. aircraft dumped poisonous chemicals heavily populated populated

along the Bao Dinh river in the outlying areas of the provincial capital. In Tan Huong, Tan Ly Dong and Than Cuu Nghia villages, more than 30 scope were killed, and more than 1,000 others poisoned, and vast crop fields and gardens were destroyed.

On the following day, 6 U.S. On the following day, 6 U.S. aircraft inflicted the same treatment on Long Dien Tay and An Trach villages, Calmau province, seriously affecting hundreds of inhabitants, ravaging more than 200 hectares of rice-fields and orchards, killing almost all the fowl, and causing injuries to nearly all the cattle.

On Oct. 9, over 400 peo-ple in Tan Binh hamlet (same province) were dan-gerously poisoned by a sub-stance known as "CS"— a quick-acting irritant of the eyes, nose and throat—drop-ped by planes. Most of the victims were old persons and

In early Oct., U.S. aircraft and 13, 138 sorties by helialso spread pest larvae on ricefields in Ham Chinh village and several other local-ities in Ham Thuan district, Binh Thuan province, while rice-plants were earing. The communique stressed

Seventh Fleet into attacks in South Viet Nam and Laos. On Nov.1st alone, there were

591 sorties of tactical aircraft and B.52 strategic bombers,

The communique stressed that, after being forced to stop unconditionnally their bombing and shelling of North Viet Nam, the U.S. had been patriots and advocates of independence, peace and neutrality. In the week ended Nov.ll, the puppet clique closed down indefinitely or suspendincreasing its war efforts in South Viet Nam. In a week-South Viet Nam. In a week-long raid in Cua Dai area, Ben Tre province, the U.S. Navy destroyed 143 homes, and 141 boats of the people. The U.S.S. New Jersey repeat-edly shelled densely populated areas near Da Nang city (Quang Nam) and the vicinity of Tuy Hoa town (Phu Yen) ed 7 Saigon newspapers The communique pointed

the U.S. puppets against the South Viet Nam people over the past 45 days together with their reconnaissance with their reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam since Nov.1st have laid bare their stubborn aggressive scheme and their cruel and perfidious nature". on Nov. 4 and 7 respectively. According to AP of Nov.2, apart from its aircraft in South Viet Nam, the U.S. has hurled about 750 aircraft based in Thailand and on the

"However", the communi-que concluded, "no amount of war effort, brutality and perfidy can stave off the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's inevitable defeat in South Viet Nam''.

## Canadian Peace-Fighter's Fast Hailed

To live in peace and friend-ship and establish diplomatic

relations with all countries which respect Lao independ-

ence, sovereignty and

the Liberation of South Viet Nam has sent to Claire Culhane a Mrs. Claire Culhane a message hailing her generous hunger-strike to support Viet Nam, Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

Claire Culhane, a 50-yearold Canadian mother. observed a ten-day fast in front of the Parliament Councils building of Canada to protest against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam and the Canadian Government's policy abetting this war. The message said :

"We were deeply moved to learn that you had gone on a hunger-strike against the Canadian Government's tailing after the United States and abetting it in the war of aggression against Viet Nam, and for an end

your courageous action and express our sincere thanks for it as well as for all activities of our canadian justice loving Canadian friends to show sympathy with, and support for, our struggle for independjust struggle for ence and freedom.

> "We wish you good health and a long life, and many successes in magnanimous efforts ".

group of American quakers on Nov. 9 arrived in Canada and handed over 2,001 dollars Canadian quakers for the purchase of medical supplies for the Vietnamese people. They made known that this was the third time they took

# ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

THIS week's combat news is marked by 2 major in marked by 2 major in Tay. Ninh province and how the other in Long An. On Nov. 16, a battalion of the First Air cav. was destroyed at Them Ngon, Den the Market of Saigon. The days later, a U.S force party the size of a battalion just hellitted to Chapter of Saigon) was virtually wiped out after less than an hour's fighting.

In all other sectors across South Viet Nam, guerilla

TWO U.S. BATTALIONS DESTROYED:

N Long An province, on artillery barrage, a U.S. infanty force nearly the size of a battalion was helilited to Che Met of the size of a battalion was helilited to Che Met of the size of

gon), the P.L.A.F. regional troops and guerillas fought off a major sweep conducted by which the same and the same troops are support between November 7, and November 17, They tought an immer of eagagements on November 4 7, the same and the same fought an immer of eagagements on November 4 7, which was a same troop which they killed, wounded or captured 6to adverse troops, grounded a helicopter and destroyed an armourted and

an armovired car.

On Nov.18, the P.I.A.F.,
attacked a base camp of a
puppet security forces battacompeted to the competed control of the competed control
and the competed control of the competed com

(Continued page 7)

# U.S.-PUPPET CRIMES PILE UP 5

THE Committee for Denunciation of War Crimes of the U.S. Imperiallats and Henchmen in South Viet Nam has issued a communique on the heinous crimes perpetrated by the U.S. pup pets in South Medical Porthe 45 days ending Nov. 15.

the 45 days ending Nov. 15.

The communique, released by Giai Phong Press Agency, said:

said:

In Oct., the U.S and its henchmen conducted several largescale raids in Quang Tri, Quang Nam. Tay Ning, Ben Tre and other provinces of South Viet Nam, devastating hundreds of hamlets and massacring thousands of civilians.

A big force of American and puppet troops was deployed into a raid lasting more than half a month in the Mekong delts with a support on any the support of t

of aircraft including B.528, two U.S brigades and more than three puppet regiments. As reported by Radio Saigon, during the 24 hours from the morning of Oct. 17, 43 battalion or bigger size actions were carried out by puppets troops in Sa Dec province.

troops in Sa Dec province.

More than 320 civilians mostly women and children were killed during a sweep by Pak Jung Hi troops in Dong Bo area, Khanh Hoa province, from Oct. 28 to early November.

early November.

At the same time, many rice-looting operations were undertaken by U.S.—satellite and puppet troops. Hundreds in the work of tons of rice of the people in Phan Nham Dong, Phan Nham Dong, Phan Nham Quang Nam province, see taken way by the raiders.

Along with these ground actions, the US has increased the level of B, 52 bombings.

the level of B.52 bombings.

UPI reported on Oct. 29
that in a sortie on Tam Hoa

(Continued page 7)

# Military Operations

warfare chiefly conducted by guerillas and regional troops inflicted serious losses on the enemy. In the Mekong delta, a series of offensives in Tra Vinh province cost puppet Divisions 9 and 12 more than 600 casualties in a 12-day period from Nov. 7 to Nov.18.

Thom Nov. 7 to Nov.18.

In the 3 coastal provinces of Central Trung Bo (Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh) for adverse solder week of the Section of the Section Nov. 16 of the Section Nov. 17 of the Section Nov. 18 of the Secti

Meanwhile, Liberation artillerymen remained very active. In a week, from Nov. 20 to Nov.26, their shellings took a heavy believed to the shellings took as the airfields of Da Nangl, 3 sub-section and Nuoc Man (near Da Nangl, 20 Section 1997). The cities of My Tho, Soc Trang and Ca Mau, Mekong delta.

communication gear and tent barracks and seized all the weaponry.

or Nov. 15, a battalion of the U.S. First Air Cav. was hellitied was hellited as the season of the U.S. First Air Cav. was hellited as the season of the controlled the season to relieve the beleaguered pupper Rangers in Tay Ninh province, Dark, rest this U.S. encampment under siege and assalted it. After 50 minutes! fighting, they controlled the terrain the controlled the con

In the same province, between Nov. 19 and Nov. 21, during engagements in different points, regional troops killed or wounded 220 enemy troops, mostly Americans, and brought down 5 helicopter gunships.

5 nencopter gunships. Earlier, on Nov. 9, regional troops intercepted a pupper company at Thien Ngon, inflicting 100 casualties, and shooting down 5 helicopters.

#### GUERILLA WARFARE

N Tra Vinh province (Mekong delta, 110 km South southwest of Sai-



This photo was taken by an anonymous GI in Viet Nam who sent it to a Chicago publication called Viet Nam GI where it first appeared

#### Peace Movement Set Up in Saigon

MOVEMENT for the Restoration of Peace was founded on Nov. to during a meeting held at An Quang pagoda (Saigon) by representatives of different social strata in the area under provisional U.S-pupet control, Chanh Dao, organ of Buddhist circles in enemy-held areas, reported.

Many mass organisations, religious communities and political groupings, were represented at this important meeting.

Since the beginning of this month, the Saigon population has held many teach-ins, some of which drew 400 or 500 participants, to openly demand "restoration of peace", "talks with the N.F.I." and "overthrow of the Thieu-Ky-Huong war cabinet and formation of a peace government".

The second of th

#### Saigon Students Oppose Forcible Conscription

Students in Saigon met on Sunday Nov. 24 to oppose forcible conscription of students by the puppet authorities to make up for the increasing battle losses, it is learned from Saigon reports.

The participants in the meeting approved a resolution calling on the puppet "defence department" to "amend the new general mobilization law" and urging draft deferment for

the students "who failed their final exams". The resolution also protested against the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique for occupying the Students' Union headquarters in Saigon earlier this month, the same sources said.

The pupper clique called in police to disperse the gathering and arrest-ed three students. Tran Van Long. Nguyen Tuan Kiet two were leading members of the "Students" Committee to Campaign for Draft Deferment and the third, Acting-Chairman of the Faculty of Letters Students' Executive Board.

These fascist moves have been strongly protested by Saigon students who termed the arrests "a violation of university freedom", the sources added.